



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1858.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"We must still be allowed to raise our voice against the proscription of men, whose services in the Democratic cause, and in times of need, have made their names familiar to the nation, simply because they do not agree with us as to the safest, fairest and most expeditious means of attaining the end, which we all individually desire. Let them violate a cardinal principle of Democracy, and we would refuse to receive them in brotherhood, if it reduced the Democratic party to a miserable minority in every State of the Union. But to attempt to threaten them with economic banishment for their error, is a policy, to which we have referred, is a suicidal policy. It can certainly do no good, and may result in serious damage to the Administration and to the country. If they are not convinced, they cannot be coerced—and it is worse than idle to make enemies of our friends, when there is no necessity or occasion for it."

The Richmond South, on the same subject, is sarcastic and ironical, and says:—"We choose to imitate the discretion of Southern Senators, who, instead of a summary expulsion of Douglas, prefer to court the great Hereafter by every sort of delicate forbearance and gratuitous civility. By our representatives in Washington we are instructed to understand that the Democratic party is not an organization upon principle, but simply an aggregation of individuals with conflicting creeds and incompatible objects. We are taught to regard an empty name as the test of orthodoxy and to accept barren professions for proof of fidelity. We are not permitted a thought of any other unity among members of the party than that which affects its interests as a competitor for power. We have taken the vow of obedience, and shall not rebel against the orders of our Senatorial superiors."

SENATOR SEWARD spoke at length, and to a "crowded house," in the Senate, on Wednesday, on the Kansas question. He contended that the "excitement" on the subject was produced by three circumstances:—"1. That whereas, at first, the ascendancy of the slave States was absolute, it is now being reversed. 2. That whereas the National Government originally favored a change of balance from the slave States to the free States, it has now reversed its early policy. 3. That Federal intervention in the Territories in favor of slave labor and slave States is opposed to the natural, social, and moral development of the Republic." And these points he endeavored to elaborate. He went on to a history of the Kansas troubles, and argued against the admission under the Lecompton constitution.

Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, in a brief and lucid argument, next proceeded to assign the reasons which would determine his vote in favor of admitting Kansas into the Union and thus terminating the slavery agitation, which again threatened the integrity of the Union.

The Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton Democrats are holding meetings in various places in the North and West, to show their strength, and to influence, if not, public opinion, the action of the two wings of the party. In New York there was a large Lecompton Meeting at M. 21st Hall, on Tuesday night, and another was to have been held at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday night. At these, various Senators and Representatives in Congress appeared and spoke. Large Anti-Lecompton meetings have been held at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Harrisburg, Pa.

The proprietors of the Richmond South, propose printing a weekly paper. To such of our readers as may desire to subscribe to the Weekly South, we call attention to a notice in another column. Though differing from The South entirely in politics, we acknowledge its ability.

Mr. W. G. Singleton has received the nomination of a Democratic Convention, of Frederick county, as candidate for Clerk of the County Court. But there being a dispute as to the number of votes cast, another Convention is called.

In the Maryland Senate, on Wednesday, the bill to relieve the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the penalty for failing to construct the road through Washington county, was ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 122 to 51, has passed the joint resolution from the Senate, granting authority to restore to their former positions dropped or retired naval officers.

An important branch of manufacturing at Marseilles is the production of oil from peanuts, and for making soap it is said to be preferable to the other seed oils. The shell is not removed, but is crushed with the kernel.

A considerable quantity of counterfeit gold and silver coin is in circulation. An arrest of counterfeiters in New York was made, this week, and their implements seized.

There seems to be no proof to authorize the suspicion that the late destruction of the Pacific Hotel in St. Louis, was caused by the persons recently arrested.

The American Minister in Paris gave a grand soiree on Washington's birthday, to his countrymen and to the diplomatic corps.

Freeman Hunt, eq., editor of the Merchants' Magazine, died at New York, on the 3d instant.

A post office has been established at Maple Valley, Prince William County, Va.—Silas H. Nichols, postmaster.

There was a violent storm at Madeira, on the 20th of last January—and several vessels were wrecked off that island.

Several of the railroads in Georgia and South Carolina, pay dividends varying from 10 to 6 per cent.

Professor Charles G. Page has made an interesting discovery in regard to the action of electricity upon flame, and one which may serve to throw some light upon the many unsolved enigmas of lightning. The star of light upon a point negatively electrified, and the divergent pencil or brush from a positive point, and several other phenomena have long since been added in favor of a single fluid moving in one direction—that is, a stream of current of electricity passing from the positive to the negative. It has also been known that the flame of a lamp or candle discharges electricity like a pointed conductor, but in the curious experiments of Professor Page, it is shown that positive electricity will extinguish flame, and negative electricity will increase it.

There has been for some time a project on foot, says the Baltimore Exchange, in which several Southern capitalists are interested, to establish a bathing place at Point Lookout, in St. Mary's County, Md., and we are told the plan is about to be carried into execution. This situation is a very beautiful one; and the projectors will make all their improvements on the most extensive scale. The ground contains three hundred acres; on one side of which flow the waters of the Chesapeake, and the other is washed by the Potomac River. There are three lakes of fresh water, one of which is a quarter of a mile long. The company proposes to erect at once seven hundred cottages of a neat and substantial character.

The commissioners appointed by Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, to investigate the affairs of the Pennsylvania Bank, have made their report to Governor Packer. The interest of it is much diminished by the recent report of the directors, but some facts are still important. The committee are of opinion that the capital of the bank was not much impaired on the 1st of January, 1853, and they then go on to express their astonishment at the subsequent reports of the directors as to its actual condition, none of them appearing to be aware of its failing condition until after its suspension. If the examinations of the directors had been thorough for the last four or five years, the great wreck might have been avoided.

A book which at this time may be expected to excite curiosity if not interest, is announced as just from the press. It is "Fifteen Years among the Mormons;" being the narrative of Mrs. Mary Estlin V. Smith, late of Great Salt Lake City. Mrs. S. thinks an impartial tribunal could elicit many important facts as to the treason and crimes of Brigham Young and many of the heads of the church; and she has no doubt a number of women in Utah are held and restrained against their will who would be glad to hear their personal liberty. The fact, however, that Mrs. S. acquiesced in the course of desertion, detracts somewhat from the credence due to her narrative. Yet the book will doubtless have a "run."

A bill amendatory of the patent laws, reported in the Senate, fixes the salary of the commissioner at \$4,000; the three examiners in chief at \$2,750 each; and the chief clerk at \$2,000. In lieu of the rates for patents heretofore charged, the following are proposed: on filing a caveat, ten dollars; on filing each original application for a patent, except for a design, twenty dollars; and on issuing a patent ten dollars in addition; on application for a patent for a design, fifteen dollars; on application for a reissue of a patent, thirty dollars; for extension of a patent, fifty dollars; for filing each disclaimer, ten dollars; and extra charges for re-issuing. All patented articles are either to be stamped or labeled in packages, specifying the date of the patent.

The Woodstock Tenth Legion says:—"Mr. Bowman, the enterprising stage line owner of the coaches and teams, from Luray to River Station, in connection with the energetic Mr. Kemp, of the line extended to Winchester, are about to make ample preparations for the spring and summer travel. Mr. Bowman who drives the tri-weekly line 'thru' to Winchester is an accommodating gentleman. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, Mr. Kemp's accommodation, with Mr. Bowman's tri-weekly, make it a daily line via River Station, (connecting with the Manassas railroad) to Luray. Their coaches are now being renovated for the season above indicated."

The New Orleans Picayune says that the Legislature of Texas has not responded to Gov. Ransom's message, proposing to make the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress the cause for immediate preparation for disunion. Their resolutions avoid, and by avoiding refuse to take the position that the non-admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution is a cause for disunion. They speak only of disunion in Kansas and tendencies to the judgment of the Government as to the general aspect of the situation.

The total number of gallons of milk consumed in the city of Philadelphia (exclusive of the districts of Germantown, Manayunk, and Frankfort) in a year, is estimated at 2,046,000. There are but few of the dairy owners who are proprietors of the wagons by which the milk is distributed in the city. They are content to remain upon their farms, and ship their product to men who make a business of selling the fluid by retail. In summer the average price is fifteen cents per gallon, and in winter it is sixteen cents per gallon. A sum total of \$206,670 per annum reaches the hands of dairymen.

On the 13th ult., a dinner was given to Dr. Livingston at London, previous to his departure for the scene of his labors in the interior of Africa, and the gathering was attended by many distinguished persons. He commences the present journey under circumstances far more favorable than any previous ones, and with the prestige of the British Government to strengthen him. The British Government has been placed at his disposal of 25,000 men will accompany him, and with such aid, his new discoveries promise to be more important than those which he has previously achieved.

The Indiana Cincinnati Anti-Lecompton Convention adopted a resolution, calling upon the Democrats of the Northwestern States to summon a general Democratic Convention, to be held at an early day at the city of Chicago. This, as the New York Times remarks, is undoubtedly the first step toward a complete and radical re-organization of the Democratic party of the Northern and Western States. In other words, it is the first step of the Northern Democracy, under the lead of Douglas and Walker, to break off all connection or association with their Southern friends, and set up for themselves.

The Union says:—"The republicans are remarkably well posted. If defeated, they can appeal to democratic sources for evidence of the bad faith and dishonesty of the democracy, and can summon Mr. Douglas, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Stanton to their side, if they are not already on theirs, to testify against us. If successful, they will have the Kansas matter open for future operations with the advantage of quite a force of democratic recruits to help them along." So then, it will be at last admitted, on all sides, that the Democracy is not a "unit," and is not "harmonious."

The London Times publishes communications from English families giving their domestic experience in the cost of housekeeping. It would appear from these statements that the expense of living even in London is not as great as in some of our cities. "A gentleman by birth and education" gives all the items of expenditure for housekeeping of himself, wife, one child, one woman servant, and one nursery girl, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1857. The total is about eleven hundred dollars. The item for rent is less than in most of our own cities, and the item for rent one hundred and twenty dollars.

The shells thrown at Louis Napoleon, recently, were made, to order, by Mr. Taylor, an ingenious mechanic in England. From the peculiarity of the screws, which were simply gun nipples, Mr. Taylor concluded the bombs were to be fired from a cannon. It was not until after he heard of the attempt upon the life of the Emperor that he had the least idea for what use they were intended. His previous irreproachable character is considered sufficient proof that he acted innocently in the matter, and was in no wise privy to the murderous intentions of the conspirators.

The world has lost sight of Mrs. Cunningham, of Burdell, Bond street maturity, of late, but it is interesting to know that she still lives. On Friday last, she hired a house in Thirty-first street, New York, near the Third avenue, and was moving into it, when the landlord, for the first time, discovered what it was that had become his tenant. Mrs. C. thereupon received notice to quit, but she vigorously remonstrated and threatened to appeal to the law for protection. Nevertheless, next day, she found other quarters and evacuated the premises in 21st street.

The Washington States says:—"There is not a word of truth in the statement that an arrangement has been made for carrying the mail to the North, to leave Washington at 3 o'clock, p. m., and, arriving at New York early in the morning, go immediately forward by 2 a. m. New Haven train for Boston. We are assured by the contract that that no train leaves New York at 2 o'clock, a. m., for New Haven, nor at any hour earlier than 8 o'clock, a. m."

A beautiful revelation was made in the New York Assembly on Tuesday. The Brooklyn Assessment (for local improvements) Bill being up, Mr. Dayton announced that he had been informed by three reliable gentlemen that the sum of ten thousand dollars was to be paid for the passage of the measure—and that amount \$3,000 was to be paid to a certain member of the Senate. But we do not see that the House betrayed the slightest sensitiveness on the subject.

The Richmond Dispatch reminds the public that the "singular fact" that the 4th of March comes on Sunday only once in 300 years, (which is now for the third time going the rounds of the newspaper press) turns out to be no fact at all. The 4th fell on Sunday, when General Taylor was inaugurated, and the ceremonies were performed on Monday, and it falls on Sunday every seven years.

The Wheeling Intelligencer states that a man named Malloy, employed as a laborer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was murdered on the 21st ult., at Littleton station, by two boys, aged 15 and 10 years. They suspected him of being too intimate, it is alleged, with their mother, who is a widow, and had frequently threatened him not to visit her house. The threats were disregarded, and they then attacked him, and the fatal result followed. They have escaped.

The Winchester Virginian says:—"P. P. Dandridge, e. q. of Jefferson county, and Mrs. Bliss, daughter of Gen. Taylor, the ex-President, who were married a few days ago at New Orleans, have, we learn, selected Winchester as their future home. They will occupy, it is stated, the late residence of Judge Tucker, at the northern end of Main street. A more healthy and desirable location than Winchester could not have been found, and our citizens will welcome them here."

The 22d of February was appropriately observed in Martinsburg, by the Sons of Temperance. A sumptuous dinner was served up at the "Staub House," regular volunteer toasts drunk with A. H. Allen, and music discoursed by the Martinsburg Brass Band, and eloquent speeches delivered by Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Shepherdstown, and Rev. S. K. Russell, of Loudoun. The effort of this last named gentleman is highly praised.

The coming of the mammoth ship *Lavina* than will be looked for with more than ordinary interest, and Portland will be the point of attraction for a time. Capt. Harrison, who is to command her, writes that he is in hopes to be in Portland with her vessel in the latter part of the month of June, and that he proposes to remain there with her seven weeks.

A private despatch from Mobile says that the steamer *Eliza Battle*, with 1,400 bales of cotton, was burned below Demopolis, on the Tombigbee river, and thirty forty lives lost, on the 3d inst. A despatch from the agent of the Associated Press at New Orleans states, that the boat had 1,200 bales of cotton on board, all of which was destroyed, and thirty-nine passengers, including the Rev. Mr. Newman, of Louisville, were lost.

In the House of Delegates of Maryland, on Monday last, a series of resolutions proposing to sustain the course of the National Executive on the Kansas question were rejected almost unanimously—aye 1, noes 41—the Democrats who introduced them being refused to vote on account of amendments which had been made by their political opponents, who have a majority in the House.

The Senate has confirmed the following Virginia appointments: W. H. Custis, C. I. Lecturer at Yorktown; J. S. Parker, Collector at Cherrystone; C. C. Robin, Naval Officer at Norfolk; A. J. Denty, Surveyor at Norfolk; W. Shanby, Surveyor at Richmond, and J. Hancock, Collector at Washington.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie, Wheeling, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and the Vicar of Florida, have been ordered by the Archbishop of Baltimore to assemble in that city, on Sunday, May 23, for the purpose of deliberating upon matters of interest to the Church at large.

Senator Green's amendment, providing for the admission of Minnesota and Kansas, provides that nothing shall be construed to prevent the alteration or amendment of the State Constitution, and Senator Pugh's affirms the general declaration in the Bill of Rights.

A recruiting rendezvous for the first regiment of dragons will be opened at Winchester, Virginia, by direction of the War Department. Col. T. T. Eganberry, Major Carlton, Captain Whitbeck, and Lieut. Randall, first dragons, are detailed for the service.

The Philadelphia Press says:—"A less bitter feeling between all classes of politicians is apparent. It is seen beyond peradventure that the Lecompton Constitution cannot stand, and men are existing about for the proper measure to be adopted by Congress."

The House of representatives of Louisiana has passed a bill authorizing a company already organized to import 2,500 free negroes from the coast of Africa, to be indentured for no less than fifteen years.

The bodies of Captain Harding and fourteen of the crew and passengers of the *John Milton*, wrecked near Montauk, have been recovered and buried—mostly at East Hampton.

The measure for preventing the issue of Bank notes of a less denomination than \$10 and \$20 in Maryland, was unfavorably reported upon in the House of Delegates yesterday.

It is said that the President will send a special message to Congress upon the subject of the Army Bill, urging the additional regulations asked for in his message.

The Senate Committee on Territories will report a bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona. It has been delayed by a difficulty in reference to the boundaries.

TRIAL OF AN AMERICAN IN PRUSSIA.

A letter in the New York Herald, dated Berlin, January 27th, has the following:—"A case was tried the other day in the Criminal Court of this city, in which a young American was involved—a law student by the name of Sprigg, who hails from the State of Louisiana. The affair is referred to occurred as early as last October, but the course of justice is so tardy in this country that the trial has only just come on. On the evening of the 10th of October, Mr. Sprigg was standing with some of his fellow students at the corner of the Leipziger Strasse, when a Prussian officer, Lieutenant Van Holleben, came along in full uniform engaged, as it is stated, in the performance of his military duties."

In passing the group of students his ears were saluted with something resembling a hiss, and he approached them to inquire whether this sibilant sound was intended for him. The tone in which Prussian lieutenants are apt to address civilians is not exactly what Americans, and especially Southern gentlemen, are used to. Instead of answering the inquiry, therefore, Mr. Sprigg asked him, in return, what he meant by such a question, and proceeded indignantly to seize Van Holleben by the collar, whereupon the latter drew his sword and indicted a severe cut upon his antagonist's arm, and another upon his forehead. You will imagine, perhaps, that it was Holleben who was tried for this assault, but things are managed differently here, and it is the unlucky Mr. Sprigg who has been prosecuted for attacking an officer in the discharge of his duty. The public accuser was of opinion that three weeks imprisonment was the very least he could be sentenced to for such an offense; but in consideration that, as a foreigner, he was not sufficiently aware of the high and mighty character of the personage he had to deal with, and, finally, that the lieutenant himself had consented to drop the prosecution, the court acquitted the defendant.

The Norfolk Day Book chronicles the arrival at that port of about one of the jolliest ship's crews that Uncle Sam ever invited into service. The steamship City of Richmond, says that paper, arrived at Norfolk yesterday, from Philadelphia, having on board one hundred and four persons for the steam frigate *Yard*. We learn that the men were very noisy and mischievous on their passage to this port—and, in fact, committed a depredation on board of quite a serious nature—for instance, they tore a hawser overboard, valued at one hundred dollars, for which the Steamship Company will never be paid. The officers in charge of the men, Lieut. Dallas and Lieut. Smith, used their utmost endeavors to keep the men still, but to no avail. Old Nick himself must have had something to do with this party, not only in their bad habits, but actually in the eating and drinking, for they were so hungry when we inform them that there was no food, and four sailors ate five hundred and four pounds of bread on the passage, besides four pounds of beef.

A JOLLY CREW.

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New York by Gas Light.

In New York, on Thursday evening last, the police made a descent upon a model artist exhibition. The Tribune says:—"The girls who were entirely nude, rushed wildly from the stage, striving to conceal themselves, while the men made rapid tracks for the doors and windows. The officers, who confronted the men with revolvers in hand, would not allow a single one to leave the hall, gave his name and address. One offered his gold watch, and another a well lined purse, for the privilege of making a quiet exit."

"After taking down the names and residences of the artists they were permitted to depart. The keeper of the place, and the female artists were all arrested and taken to the station-house."

Death Bed Confession of a Murderer.

John Brown, of Enfield, Mass., died on the 13th ult., and on his death bed confessed that he had poisoned two children, had attempted to poison his wife, and had sought to poison his son. The patient to one born which was written by F. W. Shaw, which was turned several years ago, and Brown was strongly suspected at the time. The children poisoned are supposed to have been twins of Avery Bartlett, who died a number of years since, at the time Brown lived in the family. The saying that "Murder will out" was not verified in this case till too late to reap punishment in this world.

PEARL BARLEY, Sage Tapioca, Hecker's Farina, Pearl Starch, Salt Soda, Rennet, Potash and Madras Indigo, for sale by PERL, STEVENS & CO., Corner King and Alfred streets.

The Re-Organization of the Militia.

The bill for the re-organization of the militia, which originated in the H. use, was passed on Tuesday, by the Senate, with a slight amendment. The following is a synopsis of the more important features of the bill:

Sec. 1. Provides that there shall be a major general for each division, brigadier general for each brigade; colonel, lieutenant colonel and two majors for each regiment; a captain, 1st and 2d lieutenants, four sergeants and four corporals for each company.

Sec. 2. Repeals the existing commissions of major and brigadier generals, and all field officers of cavalry and artillery regiments; but major and brigadier general commissions shall continue in full force until their successors are elected by the Legislature. The existing commissions of all regimental and company officers are rendered void—the vacancies to be filled by a majority of the acting justices of the counties in which they are located, until such vacancies are filled in manner now prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Each regiment shall muster annually in April or May; each company of the line in April and October; and each volunteer corps in April, May, June, July, or October. The masters to continue but one day, and the men kept on duty not less than two days. Officers and men to be on the ground at 11 o'clock, A. M. In any county, city or town, where the men number less than 500, they are to be organized into separate battalions.

Sec. 4. Notices of musters to be made through the papers, or by posting notices in the company districts.

Sec. 5. Commissioned officers to appear at parade in uniforms, similar to the U. S. service, except that the buttons have the Virginia coat of arms on them.

Sec. 6. Brigadier general to appoint brigade inspectors, who shall be qualified to instruct in all tactics, and shall have the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Sec. 7. The regimental officers shall meet annually, three days before the muster, and are to be fined \$5 for failing to attend such meeting. Commissioned officers, in case of failure to attend the trainings of regimental officers, incur a like fine.

Sec. 8. 10 and 11. Provide for obtaining a correct return of the militia of the State.

Sec. 12. Authorizes the brigade inspectors to employ a drummer and fife to attend trainings of officers, who are to receive two dollars each per diem, and four cents per mile for the distance travelled in reaching the spot.

Sec. 13. Allows each brigade inspector \$5 per day for every day he shall attend the training of officers, and ten cents per mile for the distance he travels.

Secs. 14 and 15. Relate to the reviews to be held by the brigadier generals annually.

Sec. 16. Prescribes that there shall be one troop of cavalry, one company of artillery, and not more than two companies of infantry or riflemen, to each regiment of the line.

The intervening sections are not important.

Sec. 22. Fixes the fine of non-commissioned officers and privates, for non-attendance at musters, at seventy-five cents for each failure.

Sec. 23. Appropriates all fines received to defraying the expenses of the militia establishment.

Sec. 24. Authorizes Sheriffs to collect all militia fines.

Sec. 25. Provides that the clerks of every regimental court of enquiry, shall receive \$5 for each session, and \$5 for making out a list of fines for the sheriffs. The provost marshal for each day of attendance on court of enquiry, shall receive \$2. The Adjutant of every regiment, for attending regimental musters and other trainings, shall receive \$4 per diem. Any officer who shall attend to notifying and mustering a company which has no officer, and reporting delinquencies, shall receive two dollars per day while engaged, but not more than \$6 in any one year.

Sec. 26. The clerks of the several regimental courts of enquiry shall as soon as may be after this act shall take office, deliver to the commissioner of the revenue in each regimental district, a statement of the bounds of the company districts in the regiments.

Each commissioner shall, at the first time thereafter of taking his list of taxable property, but not in any subsequent year, enroll with the militia by making out an alphabetical list, separate and distinct from his other lists, of all persons liable to militia duty in each company district.

Sec. 27. Each Commissioner shall, at the time of returning his taxable lists in the said year, deliver the said enrollment to the clerk of the regimental court of enquiry in his county; and thereupon the said clerk shall give the Commissioner a receipt therefor, specifying therein the number of persons enrolled. The said receipts shall be retained by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and be entitled to the compensation hereafter provided.

Sec. 28. The said Commissioner shall receive for making the said enrollment, two cents for every name enrolled, to be paid upon the production of said receipt, by warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts on the militia fund. But if said receipt be not produced, the Auditor shall make no allowance to said commissioner for this or any service he may render in the discharge of his official duties.

Sec. 29. Any person refusing to give to said commissioner his name, age or residence, as herein prescribed, shall forfeit and pay \$5, recoverable by warrant before any justice of the peace, one half of which forfeiture shall be for the commissioner who may prosecute therefor.

Sec. 30. The said Commissioner shall receive for making the said enrollment, two cents for every name enrolled, to be paid upon the production of said receipt, by warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts on the militia fund. But if said receipt be not produced, the Auditor shall make no allowance to said commissioner for this or any service he may render in the discharge of his official duties.

Sec. 31. The said Commissioner shall, at the time of returning his taxable lists in the said year, deliver the said enrollment to the clerk of the regimental court of enquiry in his county; and thereupon the said clerk shall give the Commissioner a receipt therefor, specifying therein the number of persons enrolled. The said receipts shall be retained by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and be entitled to the compensation hereafter provided.

Sec. 32. The said Commissioner shall receive for making the said enrollment, two cents for every name enrolled, to be paid upon the production of said receipt, by warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts on the militia fund. But if said receipt be not produced, the Auditor shall make no allowance to said commissioner for this or any service he may render in the discharge of his official duties.

Sec. 33. Any person refusing to give to said commissioner his name, age or residence, as herein prescribed, shall forfeit and pay \$5, recoverable by warrant before any justice of the peace, one half of which forfeiture shall be for the commissioner who may prosecute therefor.

Sec. 34. The said Commissioner shall, at the time of returning his taxable lists in the said year, deliver the said enrollment to the clerk of the regimental court of enquiry in his county; and thereupon the said clerk shall give the Commissioner a receipt therefor, specifying therein the number of persons enrolled. The said receipts shall be retained by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and be entitled to the compensation hereafter provided.

Sec. 35. The said Commissioner shall receive for making the said enrollment, two cents for every name enrolled, to be paid upon the production of said receipt, by warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts on the militia fund. But if said receipt be not produced, the Auditor shall make no allowance to said commissioner for this or any service he may render in the discharge of his official duties.

Sec. 36. Any person refusing to give to said commissioner his name, age or residence, as herein prescribed, shall forfeit and pay \$5, recoverable by warrant before any justice of the peace, one half of which forfeiture shall be for the commissioner who may prosecute therefor.

London Items.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Two children drowned.—We understand that a melancholy accident occurred at Maria's Dam, a few miles from Leeburg, on Saturday evening last, by which two Irish children named McCauley, aged respectively about four and six years, were drowned. It seems that they were amusing themselves on the ice, when it gave way and let them under. The mother and the mother of the children immediately rushed to their rescue, but the ice being very weak, they also went under, and were with much difficulty saved from the same sad fate of the helpless little ones. The bodies of the drowned children were recovered during the afternoon, and on Sunday taken to Alexandria for burial.

March Court, which will sit on Monday next, is composed of the following Justices: Asa Rogers, Presiding; James Lusk, C. F. Anderson, F. M. Carter, Andrew Seitz, Associates. This is a Jury and Grand Jury Court.

At the sale of Dr. Janney's property, on Wednesday last, there were only 18 candidates present, soliciting the people of this county for the various offices in their gift.

We learn that a strong effort will be made at the present sitting of the Baltimore Conference to induce that body to hold its session of 1859 in Leeburg. Sufficient arrangements, we understand, have already been made for the accommodation of attending ministers, should the effort be successful.

We understand that at a public sale in this county a few days ago, stock in the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, brought \$47 per share.—*Loudoun Mer.*

Prince George's County, Md.

AQUASCO LANDS LOOKING UP.—Mr. James L. Thomas has sold his farm adjoining Judge Barker, near Woodville, in this county, containing upwards of two hundred acres, to Messrs. Albert H. Scott, John Edward Turner and James A. Demar, for \$70 and \$75 per acre. Mr. H. Scott has sold to Mr. Thomas B. Craycroft about twenty acres of land for \$75 per acre. Mr. James F. Waters has purchased of Mr. George W. Morton three acres of land in the village of Woodville, adjoining Judge Barker, for \$500 per acre. Rev. John H. Chew has purchased of the same gentleman ten acres of land for \$45 per acre, and Mr. John E. Turner has purchased of Mr. Morton ten acres at \$50 per acre.

THE LAUREL FACTORIES.—We are much gratified to learn that the factories at Laurel, in this county, have lately resumed operations, and are now again in full blast. We trust that they will continue to carry on a successful business, and that they will dispense to their operatives, who are our country boys and neighbors, a compensating reward for their honest industry.

FARM IN VANSLIE.—Mr. Ephraim Plowman has sold his farm, in Vanslie District, containing one hundred and ten acres, to Mr. Slush, of Baltimore, for the sum of \$2600.—*Planters' Advocate.*

THE OYSTER TAX BILL.

The main provisions of the bill, accompanying the report of the committee, are: 1st. Prohibition of the taking of oysters by non-residents. 2d. Provisions for the protection of oyster beds during the spawning season. 3d. Taxes on licenses for taking and transporting oysters, calculated to yield an average of 34 cents of revenue per bushel. 4th. The appointment of inspectors, &c., to superintend the landing of oysters, &c. 5th. The purchase and outfit of equipment of steamers for the enforcement of the law—and to be employed at a yearly expense of about \$7,000.

ELECTION NOTICE.—I, W. D. MASSEY, Mayor, do hereby certify, that the Commissioners of election, have duly and according to law, certified that the following persons have been elected members of the City Council, of Alexandria, Va. Given under my hand and seal, this 4th day of March, 1858.

First Ward.—Aldermen—B. H. Lambert, Common Council—Lewis McKenzie, Geo. H. Markell, Geo. H. Smith, I. L. Kinzer.

Second Ward.—Aldermen—Thos. Smith, Common Council—John H. Smith, Alex. C. Jones, Jos. Stanbury, A. W. Eastlack.